

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser. Foreign Miscellany.

General Grant, we learn from good authority, is of the opinion that the whole Southern country will be at the command of the federal government by the first of next July.

Florida has entered upon the work of reconstruction, with the abolition of slavery included. The first movement was made at St. Augustine, the oldest town in the States, united or disunited, as it was founded in 1565—years before Jamestown or Plymouth were thought of.

The Texas Legislature refuses to make Confederate notes a legal tender. As the Richmond Examiner says, Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Ever long there will be nothing to wrap in it.

In spite of the guerrillas there is a great trade on the Mississippi. Commerce breaks down everything that attempts to oppose it.

The new King of Greece has gained the favor of his subjects. A procession to church regularly, frequent markets and bazaars, talks with common folks, and seems inclined to be amiable and just.

A new Atlantic telegraph company is forming for laying down a telegraph commencing at Cape Finisterre, touching at Lisbon, and crossing the Atlantic to the South American coast, at the point where the Atlantic is narrowest. The telegraph will then run up the American coast to the West India Islands and then to the United States.

HONORABLE CONDUCT OF THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCIDENTS.—The Provincial authorities deserve the heartiest praise of Americans, and of all who are interested in the safety of the seas, for their conduct of the case of the Chesapeake. The pirates are to be treated as pirates, and not as honorable men.

AMERICAN BOARD.—The Rev. Albert Barnes has reconsidered his refusal of a seat in the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to which he was elected at the Annual meeting in October, and has concluded to accept the position.

The message of the Governor of Ohio estimates the total cost of the Morgan raid in that State at \$897,000. This includes the value of the property carried away or destroyed by the rebel rough riders, and the cost of catching and imprisoning them afterwards.

MOBILE.—The suffering in Mobile is as great as in any other portion of the South. Among the poor it is particularly so. No employment, and consequently no bread, must be productive of untold misery. Everything edible or wearable is held at an enormous figure. The cry raised elsewhere in the South about extortioners and speculators is now little heard in Mobile, for the simple fact that no one has anything to speculate upon. The dealers long ago exhausted their stocks, and what they now depend upon are the chance cargoes of blockade-running steamers. These were not very abundant, as the blockade is pretty efficiently maintained. Day by day the desire for the capture of the city by our forces grows stronger among the people. Many of those who are now here are still warm secessionists, and are praying for it solely on the ground that it will free them from their present condition of semi-starvation.

It is a received opinion in the best informed circles in England that Calcutta must be abandoned as the seat of government for India, because it has a malarious atmosphere, emanating from innumerable swamps and other causes, torn to shreds by violent winds, and every turn of the tide under the drawing-room windows of this city of palaces—where every green park is open privy where cesspools, graveyards, and dung-heaps, foul drains and open sewers, pollute by percolation the drinking water, and contaminate by deleterious gases the pure air of heaven.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington Chronicle came out lately in a double headed leader, under the title of "The President." The following are its most significant sentences: "The Republicans believe in him, for he was their party choice. The loyal Democrats believe in him, for he has been kind and conciliatory to them, and has always been the most magnanimous of men, recognized their devotion to country. His action in Missouri, when he refused to become a partisan of the extreme Radicals, and his action in Maryland, where he refused to become a partisan of the slave aristocracy, have shown him to be a man of extreme differences of opinion, and they will support him as the leader of the Union party in the Presidential campaign."

REBEL WAR STEAMERS IN CHINESE WATERS.—The Tribune says: Our London correspondence contains some precise information on a point of importance which has as yet attracted little or no attention. The news, in a nutshell, is this: At this moment there is a fleet of six rebel war steamers in Chinese waters. These vessels were fitted out in England by Sherod Osborne, an English naval captain. The vessels were recruited among the officers and men of her Britannic Majesty's Navy. They were under contract to the Chinese Government, but when they reached China a disagreement arose between Osborne and the Chinese authorities, and the vessels were not delivered. Osborne, officers, crew, guns and all—to Jeff Davis. It is intimated, not unreasonably, that Osborne had some slight expectations of reaching this result when he left England. But for the purpose are said to have been provided in part by the sale of the rebel ram in the Clyde. There are now but few American ships in East Indian waters, and it is thought that these, being thus thrown in company with rebel pirates, may be destroyed previous to an attack being made on San Francisco. The British crews take respect for British neutrality, the British crews take an oath of naturalization as citizens of the Confederacy when the flag changes. If, therefore, San Francisco should happen to be burned and plundered, John Bull washes his hands of all responsibility. The Lyttel British Iron-Clad.—The screw steam frigate *Minotaur*, which was launched a few weeks ago in England, is a monster, besides which even the celebrated *Warrior* shrinks into diminished proportions. Her capacity is 6,812 tons.

The *Minotaur* differs in some important respects from the *Warrior* and other British iron-clads. She is sheathed from bow to stern with iron plates five and one half inches in thickness, while the *Warrior* is armored only in the midship section, and that with iron an inch thick. The *Minotaur* is thirty feet longer than the *Warrior*. Her armor will weigh one thousand tons; her engines are to work to thirteen hundred and fifty horse-power; she is expected to steam fourteen miles an hour. Her armor is fastened to nine inches of tough Tennessee iron. The ship is four hundred feet long, sixty wide, and draws twenty-five and a half feet—a very moderate draft for so huge a vessel. Her armament will consist of 50 guns of large calibre, and she has been fitted for the reception, when necessary, of a powerful ram at her stern.

The *Minotaur* is to have two sisters, now on the stocks, the *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*.

AMERICAN NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS.—The following from the London Times of January, 1812, will be read with interest at the present time: "We witnessed the gloom which that event (the capture of the *Guerrero*) cast over high and honorable minds; it is not merely that an English frigate has been taken after a brave resistance, but it has been by a new enemy. The mourning for this last most affecting event (the capture of the *Jaca*) can never be laid aside till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed by establishing the same triumphant superiority over the Americans that we have had

over all the nations that traverse the seas. Five hundred British vessels and three frigates have been captured in seven months by the Americans. Can the English people bear this unmoved? Down to this moment not an American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at us; they leave their ports when they please, and return when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the West India Islands; they advance to the very charge of the Channel; they parade along the coast of South America; nothing engages them, but yields to them a triumph."

Gen. Grant hits the nail square on the head pretty often. In a speech in Harrisburg, Penn., he said:

"I hear men in the North denouncing the secessionists with apparent bitterness, and they, extremists, denounce the negro. They might as well say of a man bitten by a mad dog, kill the man, but for God's sake spare the dog! We in Arkansas are going to kill the dog and try to save the man." He remarked that he had never seen more consummate secessionists than the conservatives of the North. He had been among the rebels, he knew that their conservatism was aiding the South. He appealed to them to leave party and go for their country; to nominate an unconditional Union man for President. The hardest blow ever given the rebellion was the emancipation proclamation, enforced by Union bayonets. He said the people of the South wanted to return to the Union. The bitterest secession ladies daily married handsome Union soldiers. He was afraid his wife would leave him when he determined to support the Union, but when he told her, she said it was the noblest act he had ever done."

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—A semi-official statement of the strength of the Russian navy, just published in England, shows that Russia has been actively employed during the last five or six years in increasing her maritime force. She has now six fleets afloat, stationed in the Black Sea, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Caspian Sea, Lake Aral, and on the Amoor. The aggregate strength of this force is one hundred and twenty-two war vessels, besides a large flotilla of gunboats, the exact number of which is not known, and thirty-two new gunboats which Admiral Gusev is busily engaged in completing in the government yard. In all, Russia has or soon will have a fleet of at least one hundred and fifty heavily armed vessels of war, and we recently had advice from England of the hurried departure of a fleet of iron-clads which have been constructed for her in British ship-yards. The number of guns carried by the vessels now attached to her fleets in service is about four hundred and fifty. The new frigates, iron-clads and gunboats will probably increase the number of guns to seven hundred.

A correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the fact that the Russian fleet now in the Black Sea consists of forty-two war vessels and transports, whereas by the treaty of 1856, between Russia and the Porte, it was stipulated that the number should not exceed six steam vessels and four other light sailing vessels. It appears from official data that the greater part of the Russian fleet now in the Black Sea was built after the peace, and that only eight of the whole number are part of the squadron which, at the beginning of the siege of Sebastopol, was sunk at the entrance of that port in order to prevent the approach of the allied fleets. Most of the vessels of the Amoor consists of six armed sloops, seven armed schooners and eleven transports. Russia evidently intends to hold her own in that region. Meantime England is watching the growth of the Russian naval power with evident anxiety.

THE REBEL FINANCES.—It appears from the report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury that from Sept. 30, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, the rebel treasury has received \$4,000,000, of which \$400,000 was raised by issuing treasury notes, \$1,750,000 from loans of various kinds, principally bearing eight per cent interest; four millions have been raised by a war tax; the robbery of Union men (sequestration, the Secretary styles it) has yielded nearly \$2,600,000; customs a short million; export duty on cotton, eight hundred dollars; while the aggregate receipts of the Confederacy has yielded a net fund of ten thousand dollars. In accounting for the heavy war expenses of the Confederacy, Mr. Meminger uses the following language:

"At the commencement of the war no one foresaw the extent to which it would be carried. It was not expected that we would be called upon to check the advance of half a million of men, supported by the whole outer world, while we were shut in on our own soil and resources. Our products were thought essential to the rest of mankind, and it was believed that they would come and buy their goods of us. Our products were thought essential to the rest of mankind, and it was believed that they would come and buy their goods of us."

He admits that taxation has been a failure, having been collected in only three States. In the rest, "the States themselves advanced the amounts due by their citizens, and aggravated existing evils by issues of their own notes and bonds." Hence, treasury notes became the inevitable resort; and that plan being used up, and more, loans in another shape became necessary. His last ingenious expedient has been given by telegraph. After elaborating its several features, he thus justifies its propriety:

"The Government finds itself unable to comply with the letter of its engagement. It endeavors, then, to comply with its spirit. It renders the creditor payment of its debt in time to accept the payment, and, if he should prefer to retain the obligation, it allows the alternative upon the simple condition that he shall forego the privilege of demanding payment until after the war. It does exactly what an honest debtor in distress is bound to do; it recognizes the debt, and offers the best security for payment in its power, and asks for time. This, in plain terms, is the proposal of the government; and, if it were the case of an individual, his creditors would meet, and, as a body, would accept his offer."

In other words the rebel treasury has failed.

C. BREWER & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE THE

CARGO OF THE HAWAIIAN

Bark ARCTIC!

HAMMOND, Master.

Now Due from Boston Direct!

Consisting of

GROCERIES.

A Large and choice assortment.

NAVAL STORES,

LUMBER.

Oak and Pine Clapboards, Laths, &c.

PAINTS.

HARDWARE,

Agricultural Implements.

SADDLERY, STORES,

CUMBERLAND COAL,

LACKAWANA COAL,

WHALEBOATS,

MANILA CORDAGE,

PINE SHOOKS,

KEROSENE OIL.

PORTABLE HOUSES.

GUNNY BAGS,

NESTS, TRUNKS,

LEAD PIPE,

And numerous articles in general request.

407-3.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MARCH 19, 1864.

NEW GOODS

Expected Per Hawaiian Bark

R.W. WOOD

AND FOR SALE BY

E. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.

ENGLISH FINE PRINTS, New Styles.

White shirting, Heavy denims,

Blue denim, White, blue and pink flannel,

Green, blue and scarlet brown velvet,

Heavy hickory shirts,

White cotton shirts,

Linen shirts, Paris felt hats,

Para straw hats,

Fancy cotton shirts,

Colored blouse shirts,

Colored trousers,

Alpaca coats,

Waterproof coats,

Isabella trousers,

Linen trousers, Pea jackets,

Cal shoes and gaiters,

White and fancy mixed cotton socks,

Black silk ribbons,

Brown and black linen thread,

Seaming twine,

Plain and striped hosiery, 41 inch,

White and colored printing paper.

ON HAND

And Received per Late Arrivals!

SLIPPERS, LADIES' GAITERS,

Ladies' hose, cotton socks,

Crushed sugar,

Blue navy caps, Italian straw hats,

Alpaca coats, Buffalo coats,

Looking glasses, Shoe laces,

Brogans, Sea boots,

English all hogskin saddles,

Horse blankets,

Horse rope, 1 and 11 inch,

Wrapping paper.

French House-Paper and Borders!

The largest and choicest assortment at low prices.

Westphalia Hams,

Crushed sugar,

Admirable candles,

Olives, French mustard,

Vinegar extracts in demijohns, and kegs,

Olives oil,

CHAMPAGNE,

SHERRY,

CLARET,

ROCKWINE,

Raspberry Vinegar, Cherry Cordial,

FRENCH COGNAC,

A GENUINE AND VERY FINE ARTICLE.

Holland Gin, Nordhauser Brantwein,

Muller's Celebrated LAGER BEER!

THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE.

CAST INDIA PALE ALE!

Cast knives, butcher knives,

Scissors, Needles,

Taylor's hand saws, Planer's shovels,

Blue and white plates, Bowls,

Mugs, Matches,

Cut tumblers, Clay pipes,

Hemp canvases, No. 6, 1, 2, 3,

Russian ravenclaw, Shidek,

Manilla rope, Best rope, 13 to 5 inch,

Assorted spungery, Marine,

Housing, Patent sliding blocks,

Black paint,

Spirits of turpentine,

Salt, Nails,

NAVY BEEF, WARRANTED,

Luncheon salt,

Prussian refined rock salt, Dairy salt,

New York putty,

Best English Round and Flat Bar Iron,

3-4, 7-8, 1, 1-1/4 inch. Round

IRON, 11, 13, and 14 inch.

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DAILY EXPECTED

PER

"ARCTIC"

AND

"R. W. WOOD,"

From the

UNITED STATES AND

EUROPE.

407-3.

TUESDAY'S BOSTON SUGAR CURED HAM.

Lard, Lemon Syrup,

Sago, Salutaris, Cream Tartar,

Carbonate Soda, P. A. M. Yeast Powder,

Assorted Spices,

Kits No. 1 Macerol,

Boxes American Apples,

Dried Apples, Salt,

Pearl Barley, Corn Starch,

Cider Vinegar, Card Matches,

Bologna Sausage, Tins Fresh Prunes,

Demijohns Pearl Sago,

Pearl Barley,

Scott's Barley,

Manna,

Caraway Seed,

Canary and Rape Seed,

Split Peas,

Tapioca,

Prime Whole Beans,

Whole Pepper,

Crushed Sugar,

Hi and Qr Boxes Sardines,

Swiss Cheese,

Jars Fresh Zante Currants,

Hi and Qr Bx Malaga Raisins,

Bx Norwegian Codfish,

Indigo Blue,

S. SAVIDGE.

407-1m.

FRESH

MOLOKAI BUTTER!

FOR SALE BY

CASTLE & COOKE.

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Harper's Rebellion Record.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

by me for the Historical History of the Civil War in America,

which promises to be one of the best. It will be issued in

Monthly Parts, profusely illustrated and beautifully

printed. Five numbers have already been issued. After Janu-

ary, subscribers can be supplied regularly with this work as

fast as it is issued. Price 37 1/2 Cts. per number.

407-2m.

H. M. WHITNEY.

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PORTABLE HOUSES!

BY THE BARK "ARCTIC." Now

and sold immediately by private sale or by auction

Three Portable Houses.

Of the following description:

NO. 2.—DWELLING HOUSE, with verandah

12x20 feet.

NO. 9.—PLANTATION HOUSE, or

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, consisting of 3 rooms

12x20 feet each, and with front and back veran-

dahs. The two wing rooms can be easily made into 4 rooms

of 10x12 feet each.

NO. 11.—DWELLING HOUSE.

Beautiful in design, tasteful in form, and con-

venient for a large or small family, contains four

rooms, 12x15 feet each, and a central parlor or reception room

10x20 feet. Each of the rooms can be subdivided to make

more apartments. It also has a back and front verandah,

cupolas and ornamental front.

The construction of these buildings is so simple that two

or three men, without mechanical knowledge, or experience in

building, can set up one of them in less than Three

Hours, and with equal ease can take it down and remove to

another locality and rebuild it without extra material.

They are constructed of the best material, and the different

parts so fitted to each other that they are easily adjusted and

secured in every case without difficulty.

The attention of the public is invited to these buildings, plans of

which can be sent at our counting rooms, and orders for

houses will be received. They are in use in the West Indies

for plantations and give every satisfaction.

N. B.—For temporary summer residences at Waikiki,

there will be found convenient, being easily set up or removed.

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C. BREWER & CO.

Now on Hand!

BUT FOUR LEFT OF THE ELEGANT

and unequalled third thread

Sewing Machines!

Sold by the undersigned. For family sewing these are un-

passed and in every instance have called forth the praise of the

purchase. PRICE ONLY \$35.

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NEW GROCERIES!

JUST RECEIVED!